IN- THE MEDICAL CONVENTION, which met yesterday, has begun business in tremendous style.-(See the report in another column.) If this vener, able assembly make similar progress during the rest of their sittings, they will complete the art and science of medicine, and banish death forever from this dirty world.

## The Religious Anniversaries.

Great preparations are observable in the churches, and among the religious people, for the accommodation of the annual influx of the representatives of the Christian public, throughout the United States, who will meet in a sort of general convention, or congress, next week, in this city. The following is a list of the

The following is a list of the

Anniversaries to be holden in New York, this year.

African Education and Civilization Society—Tabernacle, in Broadway, to commence at 7 o'clock p. m.

Sunday, May 10.

Rev. Nicholas Murray, D. D. will preach a sermon before the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, in the First Presbyterian (Dr. Phillips) church, at halfpast 7 p.m.

"The Rev. Dr. Cheever will preach the annual sermon before the Foreign Evangelical Society, at half past 7 p.m. in the Reformed Dutch Church in Lafayette place.

New York Bible Society—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Kennedy, of Albany—Tabernacle, half past 7 p.m.

Monnay, May 11.

American Seamen's Friend Society—Tabernacle, halfpast 7 p.m.

past 7 p.m. A Convention to consider the question of a reform in the English Alphabet and Orthography, at 4 o'clock p. m., in the lecture room of the Tabernacle; entrance in Anthony at.

American Anti-Slavery Society—Tabernacle, 10 a.m.

New York and American Sunday School Union—Proession of children 3 p.m. and addresses at the Central
resbyterian church, Broome street, at half-past 7 p.m.
Foreign Evangelical Society—Mercer street, (Doctor
kinner's) church, half-past 7 p.m. Addresses by Rev.
rs. Pohlman, Eddy, and Adams, and Rev. Messrs. Wolf,
ndrews, and Kirk.
New York State Colonization Society—Tabernacle,
ilf-past 7 p.m.

Wednesday, May 12

WEDNESDAY, May 13.

American Tract Society—Tabernacle, 10 a.m.

American Home Missienary Society—Tabernacle, 10 a.m. half-past 7 p.m. American Female Moral Reform Society—Allen street

American Female Moral Reform Society—Allen street church, half-past 7 p.m.

The Christian Alliance, at Dr.Cone's church in Broome street, half-past 7 p.m. Addresses may be expected from Drs. Fock, Beecher, Hague, and others.

American Society for Meliorating the Condition of the Lagrangian Society for Meliorating the Condition of the p.m. of the New York Union Theological Se-ill held their annual meeting at the Seminary,

Thursday, May 14.

Great American Bible Society—Tabernacle, 10 p. m.
American Protestant Society—Dr. McElroy's church, corner Grand and Crosby streets, at half past 7 p. m.
American Temperance Union—Tabernacle, half past American Education Society—Mercer street, Dr. Skin-er's church, half past 7 p. m. FRIDAY, May 15. American Foreign Missionary Society—Tabernacle,

10 a. m.

American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society—Broadway Tabernacle, 3 o'clock p.m.

SUNDAY, May 17.

American and Foreign Sabbath Union—Tabernacle, half past 7 p. m. Sermon by Rev. Albert Barnes, on the importance of the Christian Sabbath to young men.

These annual conventions exercise an important influence on the best elements of society, and are productive of an immense amount of good, by conducing to the welfare of the Christian people, throughout the United States, and promoting the cause of morals and religion. They are in the nature of a great religious congress, consisting of representatives of the Christian communities, who are deputed by their constituents to attend to their religious interests, ence a year, in this city. They are not regularly elected, like the members of our great political congress, but are partly sent by the influence of heaven itself. They conduct their proceedings according to parliamentary usagebut far superior to Congress or the Legislatures. There is a marked difference between the manner of conducting business in the religious congress and the political congress, in other respects. There are seldom such outbreaks in the religious, as there are in the political congress, and more decorum is always visible. The following are statistics of the American religious world:-

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES, ACCORDING TO RETURNS MADE IN 1845-6, AND BY ESTIMATE.

|  | Company and hear | Commu-    |
|--|------------------|-----------|
| Names. Churche                           | s. Ministers.    | nicants.  |
| Roman Catholics                          | 700              | 1,071,800 |
| Protetant Episcopalians                  | 1,236            | 72,099    |
| Presbyterians, Old School 2,156          | 1,523            | 166,487   |
| Presbyterians, New School 1,491          | 1.263            | 120,615   |
| Cumberland Preshyterians 570             | 300              | 60,000    |
| Other classes of do 530                  |                  | 45,500    |
| Dutch Reformed 279                       | 271              | 31,214    |
|  | 191              | 75,000    |
| Evangelical Lutherans                    | 501              | 146,300   |
|  | 24               | 6,000     |
| Methodist Episcopal                      | 12,445           | 1,157,249 |
|  | 1.300            | 60,000    |
|  | 75               | 3,000     |
| Westeyan Methodists                      | 600              | 20,000    |
|  | 500              | 15,000    |
| Allbright do. (L. van. Associat'n.). 600 | 250              | 15,000    |
| Mennonites 400                           | 250              | 58,000    |
| Orthodox Congregationalists 1,428        | 1.275            | 202,250   |
| Unitarian do 300                         | 250              | 30,000    |
| Universalists                            | 500              | 60,000    |
| Swedenborgians 42                        | 30               | 5,000     |
| Regular Baptists                         | 5,297            | 719,933   |
| Sixth principle do 17                    | 22               | 3.055     |
| Seventh Day do 60                        | 52               | 6,000     |
| Free Will do                             | 771              | 61,372    |
| Church of God do                         | 83               | 10,000    |
| Reformed do (Campbell's).2,500           | 1,750            | 200,000   |
| Christian do (Unitarians). 650           | 782              | 35,600    |
| Mormons (estimated)                      |                  | 250,000   |
|  |                  | 1000      |
| Total                                    | 32,563           | 4,706,514 |
| If we allow 12,000 churches for those    | Mathadist d      | anomine.  |
| Il Me witom 13'one chalches for ruose    | methodist a      | enonius.  |

tions that are left blank in the table, we find that the w All of these denominations, except the Catholics will be represented in the great congress which

These statistics indicate some important facts that

are worthy of the most attentive consideration .-Since the above returns were made out, the num ber of communicants has undoubtedly increased and, at the present time, will amount probably to six millions, which is more than two-thirds of the adult population of the whole country. These six millions embrace the moral, intellectual and religious elements of the nation; and the distinctive features which characterize them should be considered the characteristics of the American people. They are emphatically the American people, and should rightfully give tone to our character abroad. But it is not so. They do not give tone to the American character abroad. The estimate made by foreigners of our character and habits, is based on actions and proceedings of our politicianswho, at a liberal estimate, do not amount to over

We do not mean voters, but politicians, who most cenerally do not belong to any Christian churches, church members. They are generally infidels, and unbelievers in any religion. These, by their efforts, gat control of the politics of the country, and of the National and State Legislatures. The scenes of disorder and disgrace which occur in these assemblies, and at the polls during election times, are characteristic of the politicians, but not, as we have shown, of the moral, intellectual and religious portion of the American people, who number some six millions, and who are verily,

verily, the salt of the republic.

There is another important fact worth looking at. The annual amount of expenditures by the religious portion of the people, according to an es timate that we made some time since, is \$34,614,. 800, and the amount of wealth invested in religious edifices and other property, will not fall short of one hundred millions of dollars. The sum thus expended annually, exceeds in amount the whole revenue from the customs and that produced by general government. If we should approximate to the additional every species of taxation, direct and indirect by the to the additional sum expended in supporting foreign missions, and include it, we should find that the aggregate amount expended for religious purposes in the United States, would be equal to thirty-six millions of dollars annually—a sum much larger than is required for maintaining the expenses of the general government. When we consider that this enormous sum of money is vo-luntarily tendered—and, unlike the sums collected for government expenses, there is no compulsion to pay it-every one must be satisfied that there is

a strong and deep religious feeling pervading the

NEW YORK HERALD. American people, which is not excelled in any section of the Consequence of the Consequence

How important, then, it is that this great body of people should be properly represented by the While the great political congress, rep enting in reality an inconsiderable number of the cople, has always received the attention of the press throughout the country, the great religious congress, representing nearly six millions of adults of both sexes, has been comparatively neglected. Indeed, before the era of the Herald, and the great revolution in newspaper enterprise that it created, these religious anniversaries were entirely overlooked. This journal was the first to give to the world full and accurate reports of their proceedings and doings. In this respect, we flatter ourselves we have made the powerful influence of the press instrumental in promoting the cause of religion. We hope and expect that, on the great day of judgment, our efforts this way will, like charity, cover a multitude of our sins; and that our small potato errors will not be visible, on account of the dazzling lustre that our exertions to promote religion will throw around us.

We shall continue our exertions, and the relirious world may depend upon finding accurate, impartial, and graphic reports of the coming anniversaries. We shall nought extenuate, nor aught set down in malice.

MAJOR DONELSON THE NEW AMERICAN MINIS-TER TO PRUSSIA .- Major Andrew J. Donelson, the personal friend and near connexion of the late Jeneral Jackson, arrived in town the other day, on his way to Berlin, Prussia, where he is appointed minister, to take the place of Mr. Wheaton, who returns to the United States. We learn that he will take his departure in the Yorkshire packet ship, one of the best of the New York liners, on the 16th inst.; and a more accomplished captain or naval officer he could not go with, than the commander of that splendid vessel.

On Monday evening, the Corporation passed re-solutions complimentary to Major Donaldson, and appointed a committee to wait upon him to testify their regard and present these resolutions. All this is very good, but very cheap. Why could not the Corporation give this amiable and accomplished gentleman a substantial dinner, instead of a plateful of empty resolutions? They could spend plenty of money in their orgies at the Alms House or Randall's Island, or even amidst the convicts at Blackwell's Island; but when a decent, genteel and hospitable thing is wanted, the Corporation dismiss it with a dish of resolutions fried for the purpose. Major Donelson is well known throughout the country, for his near relationship to General Jackson—for his high personal quali-ties, and recently in a more particular way, for his diplomatic abilities displayed in the negotiations which have terminated in the annexation of Texas. He will be a fit and accomplished representative of the United States at Berlin, to which court he is now on his way. Prosperity attend him.

PUBLIC MORALS IN PENNSYLVANIA.-The indictment and conviction of a raw lobby agent, by the name of McCook, from Ohio, for offering a bribe of five hundred dollars to a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, with a view to induce him to vote in favor of some motion about the Lehigh Bank, is one of the most amusing exhibitions in, the matter of public morals, in such a State as Pennsylvania, which we have seen of late, since the eclipse of the sun.

Who, has forgotten the extraordinary develop-

ments connected with the re-charter of the old United States Bank by the Legislature of that State? Those developments disclosed a mass of bribery and corruption, in the way of bank legisation, such as would have sunk Sodom and Gomorrah fifty times over, and fifty fathoms deep, and might have been equivalent to a million of indictments and convictions. Instead of five hundred dollars offered to some savagely virtuous member, it is on record that the amount expended by that institution for its charter, equalled five millions of dollars, distributed in all sorts of ways in Harrisburgh-and well known at the time, and since, by the name of "lumbering." But this is not all. The bargaining and corruption in rela-tion to other banking institutions in Pennsylvania, appear like the Allegeny mountains compared to a mole-hill. We are no friends of these petty, drivelling, contemp tible shaving banks, located in all parts of the country, and intended merely to cheat the people. But to look over the bank corruptions of Pennsylvania, transacted before Hea ven and earth, with the utmost coolness and composure, and to see them, at this late day, make such a fuss about a petty five hundred dollars, and a petty bank at Lehigh, reminds us of one of the "Five Points" bringing an action for libel against some person who doubted the purity of her cha-

Such scenes degrade the criminal laws, and cover with contempt the whole course of State go-

ANTI-RENTISM.—The proceedings in the Legislature on Monday last, were very important. It ap-pears that the bill abolishing distress for rent, and also the bill providing for the taxation of all reserved rents, passed the House by a large majority. The passage of both these bills may be regarded as a triumph of the anti-renters, and exhibits the immense influence that a party, numbering about twenty thousand votes, has on the representative body of the whole State. The bill abolishing distress for rent, if passed by the Senate, will effect a reorganization of the relations that hitherto have existed between landlord and tenant. As a general thing, it will probably be attended with beneficial result; but we question whether it will be advantageous as regards the city of New York. Landlords will be obliged to insist, in every case, almost, to have their rent made payable in advance-a measure that will sadly inconvenience a number of the poor people.

THE REVOLUTION OF 1776 .- We perceive that the few heroes of this great era that are yet spared to us, are fast dwindling away. Mr. Peter V. Tilyou, who served under General Washington, five hundred thousand, of all parties and factions. died in this city on Monday last, aged 91, and will be buried this afternoon. Mr. Tilyou was a native of New York. Peace to his manes.

FALSE EXTRAS.—A correspondent complains that some of the rascally newsboys have sold old extras for new ones. How can we help this? Every purchaser must examine his goods before he pays his money.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.-We are pained to hear that the splendid hotel at Morristown, known as the New Jersey Hotel, and owned by Mr. Gibbon, was burned to the ground on Monday night. The loss will not fall short of \$100,000. This hotel was one of the most splendid establishments in the United States, and its destruction will be regretted by every one who has

visited Morristown sance its erection.

Morristown, N. J. May 5, 1846.— past 1 P. M.

I write in haute, to inform you that the splendid hotel owned by W. Gibbon, Esq., was this morning totally destroyed by fire. It is not exactly ascertained how the fire originated, but the supposition is, that it took fare from fiberrel of charcoal, which had not been thoroughly made to the supposition of the ald Drahe

The Cambria arrived at Boston at about six o'clock on Tuesday morning. For the following account we are indebted to the politeness of Mr. S. B. Risley, engineer of the Phenix foundry, New York. It appears the steam propeller R. B. Forbes left Boston on Sanday evening, about half past 7 o'clock, and arrived at the ship about 8 o'clock on Monday morning, a distance of 90 miles, having had to lay to several hours, on account of the fog. The steam ship was lying embedded in the and on the beach, up to about her midships-her starboard side dipping about two feet. The steam tug hauled up within about 300 feet, attaching a nawser to her starboard bow, each vessel under a full head of steam, hauling on their anchors .-Fifty tons of coal were thrown overboard, and all the baggage was placed on board the General Lincoln, a small steamboat sent down for that purpose. This, however, had but little effect in lightening the vessel, she being so firmly embedded in the sand. The next plan adopted was to discharge the water from the two forward boilers, which contained about 100 tons. By this manœuvre, the vessel's draft was lightened 51 inches. This, and the vibration occasioned from the blowing off of the two boilers, in connection with the powerful steam tug, and likewise the engine of the steam ship, all of which were in full operation, caused her to glide out of this uncomfortable situation, without any damage whatever, and she will sail on her regular day. Just as the ship was affoat, the steamer May Flower arrived, under charge of Mr. R. B. Forbes, who kindly volunteered his servi-ces, on behalf of the passengers, who all arrived safely, on Monday evening, in Boston.

## Very Late from Havana.

The packet Norma, Captain Ellis, arrived last night from Havana, having left that place on the 28th ult. By this vessel, we have receive some intelligence, but not important.

Santa Anna was still at Havana, and on the 27th, had another celebrated cock-fight. We have not heard whether Almonte had left, or not, for France or Mexico. No news from Vera Cruz. Hon. Dudley Seldon, of this city, came as pas-

LATE FROM RIO JANEIRO .- By the ship Brutus, Captain Adams, which arrived yesterday, we have received accounts from Rio to the 19th of March,

and to the 9th April, from Pernambuco. There is no special news.

From the River Plate we learn that the seven hundred soldiers that had gone to Montevidie, were ordered to proceed to the Cape of Good

Hope, their original destination.

At Rio coffee was scarce and in demand, as the weather had been rainy for a long time, so that coffee could not be brought to market. American produce and cottons were selling at a loss. Left no American men-of-war-those on the station had gone to the river.

The Brutus had much light weather between Rio and Pernambuco, and was twenty-one days to latter place.

City Intelligence.

WARM WEATHER.—Yesterday was a very warm day.

About noon it seemed more like July than May.

Swarm of Doctors.—We understand that there was considerable alarm in the city yesterday, from the names of so many physicians being seen and reported upon the hotel books. Some thought we were to be all phiebotomized or blistered; but our citizens may allay their fears. They are only here for the purpose of attending the Medical Convention—not to injure others, but "pro-

MILITARY.—To-day the City Guard, Capt McArdle, celebrate their anniversary. They dine at La Grange Place, Bull's Ferry. Dodworth's Band attends them.—They take the steamboat Frank at 2 o'clock, from the foot

of Canal street.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—There will be a special meeting of this Board to-night. The attention of the Board it is expected will be engaged in hearing the report of the committee to whom was referred the message of the Mayor, in relation to certain complaints preferred against Mr. Oakley, superintendent of repairs. Also, in taking final action upon the subject of the Hudson street or West Side Railroad. The matter was to have been disposed of on Monday evening, but in consequence of a death occurring in the family of the worthy chairman of the committee to whom the subject was referred, it was unavoidably postponed to this evening.

CRICARTTING.—The Mount Vernon Cricket Club intend meeting on Tuesday next, on their ground on the Third avenue. We expect they will have a match with the Brooklyn Club before long.

Ds. Wieting.—This gentlemen commences a new course of legtures this evening at Clinton Hall.

CLASSICAL EDUCATION.—We would call the attention

CORONER'S OFFICE, May 5—Death from Apoplexy— The Coroner held an inquest yesterday, at No. 8 Hague street, on the body of John Bosford, born in England, 47 years of age, who came to his death by a fit of apo-

may 46 to 100 mindrens, " that this Cut-

of Zelucco, was performed last night in admirable enacted the part of Stukely in his usual fine and effective Phillips and Mrs. Jones were excellent in style. Mrs. Phillips and Mrs. Jones were excellent in their parts. The "Traitor, or the Battle of Yorktown," followed, and filled with delight the crowded audience. Mrs. Sergeant sang a beautiful comic song most charmingly, and as to Hadaway, his power is almost absolute over the house; it is hardly possible to see him without being merry—his acting is so natural and easy, and yet most masterly. He is an admirable comedian, a genuine son of Momus. To-night "Macbeth," with a powerful cast of character, will be brought forward; after which, "The Demon Statue," a most attractive bill, quod viole. benefit, and his numerous admirers evinced their appre-ciation of his dramatic talent, by giving him a fine house style of elocution, and with more earnestness and feeling than is generally displayed. Miss Clara Ellis played Pauline very well, and though not altogether free from faults, her performance was worthy of much praise. In the engagement of Mr. Duff we think the Greenwich has made an acquition. He is clearly familiar with all the minutia of the stage, has a good figure, a deep toned musical voice, and makes a very prepossessing appearance.

Bowery THEATRE.-The "Gamester," by the famous

on the 10th ult, and arrived at New Orleans or the 24th, bringing six days later dates.

sidered decidedly belligerent—the language of the L don Times being so extremely warlike, and the spec of Lord Aberdeen, although apparently pacific in tone, is rather non-committal. The general impress the commence of the passage the Orgon resolution, she will at once come out wit declaration of war, and commence hostilities instant What a pity it is that our naval force has been so not be declaration of war, and commence hostilities instant what a pity it is that our naval force has been so not be declaration of war, and commence hostilities instant to the control of the control of

Yours, &c. D.

[Correspondence of the Herald.]

The Texans are about two leagues from Matamora and General Mejis has crossed the Rio Bravo. Arista the commander of the army, and Ampudia his second. We are expecting every day, two thousand troops and thre hundred pieces of artillery. All the rancheros (countre men) near Matamoras, have set fire to their houses prevent the Texans from taking them. Things are hate; we expect to hear of a fight very soon. ere; we expect to hear of a fight very soon.

The following items are gathered from the New

riments, made such arrangements and alterations in iministration of the manufactory as it was deemed sary to scure a speedy and constant supply of the lement of war.

things, in the way of art, are s

The market to-day was very buoyant, and prices do not, however, show any material alteration. The sale not, however, show any material atteration. The sales were large. The impression in the street is that prices must soon improve, as the foreign news is considered decidedly favorable. The bears are making desperate efforts to keep the market depressed, but there are indications of a rise, notwithstanding the downward tendency

of prices this morning.

At a late meeting of the directors of the Troy and Greenbush Railroad Company, it was resolved to increase the stock by new subscription to \$250,000, (the amount allowed by the charter.) and being \$30,000 increase from

city for May, compared with February.
New York City Banes

Depos's.
5,872,066
1,786,673
604,874
1,113,750
584,968
580,142
572,417
963,096
1,861,358

1,171 24 6,135,736 36 85,926,452 87